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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Chicago dispatch of yesterday says: The jury in the case of Dr. Stratford, on trial for murder in producing abortion on the body of a girl named Theodosia Patterson, last night brought in a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of the verdict the crowd in attendance broke out in vociferous applause, which it took the Court some time to suppress. When discharged several of the jurymen leaped over the railing to shake the Doctor's hand. His wife, who was present, indulged in tears. The case has been one of the most exciting ever tried in Chicago.

The Bricklayers' National Convention did nothing of importance yesterday.

The store of Mr. Van Velzer, at Neponset, Ill., was broken open Thursday night, the safe burst open with gunpowder, and twenty-six hundred dollars stolen. There is no trace of the burglars.

Excellent authority says the Pullman Palace Car Company have purchased the entire interest of the Central Transportation Company, representing the silver palace sleeping cars running between Chicago and New York *via* the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road and connecting roads.

Both houses of the Minnesota Legislature have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The vote in the House was twenty-eight to fifteen.

Parties at St. Cloud from Pembina and Fort Garry, report the situation about the same.

The Ohio Senate yesterday adopted the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. Vote, 19 yeas, 15 nays.

The Plymouth Church voted Thursday night to increase the salary of its pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to $20,000 a year. In the course of a discussion among the leading members the idea was thrown out that this increase is made in consideration of Beecher's advancing years and circumstances; that it is his intention ere long to retire from public. One member hoped that next year his salary would be fixed at $25,000.

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THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Dickinson.

Mahlon H. Dickinson, the faithful and intelligent Commissioner to inspect the county prisons and almshouses of the State, has made a lengthy report to Governor Geary, in which he gives a most gratifying account of the active efforts of the various counties to provide suitable places of confinement for prisoners, in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania and the dictates of a wise humanity. With one or two exceptions, the county prisons now being erected are commended by Mr. Dickinson as models of convenience, safety, comfort and intelligent design. The new prisons at Allentown, Hollidaysburg, Ebensburg, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Condersport and Clearfield are all referred to as models worthy the study and judgment and public spirit of the several Boards of Commissioners, and of the skill of the architects employed. The report reflects severely upon the prison of Erie, which is stated to be "the filthiest and worst governed prison" the Commissioner has ever entered. The state of affairs revealed in this report is, in the highest degree, disgraceful to the people of Erie county, and it is a matter of congratulation for the State that Erie appears to enjoy her bad notoriety in this respect alone. Centre county has erected a very handsome prison with the fatal defect of "boiling the roof," in default of which we will furnish the community with a chapter of horror at some future day. The new prison at Wilkesbarre is condemned. It has been constructed after the plan of the Erie abomination, and its cells are so well contrived for the exclusion of light and air that Mr. Dickinson forcibly says that "a worthy human being can be confined in them for any great length of time without loss of manhood or perhaps life." We are not surprised at Mr. Dickinson's conclusion that "the projectors never intended to regard the laws of the State nor for the government of our jails, and that there had been a deliberate attempt to construct the cells that the laws should not be enforced in them." The Legislature should give special attention to this case. Commissioner Dickinson calls attention to the necessity for an important reform in the management of many of the county jails, which are nominally under the care of the Sheriff, but which, of necessity are left to take care of themselves during the absence of that official. He points out the practical evil of the system, and suggests that county jails, accommodating over twenty prisoners, shall be placed under the care of competent wardens, who shall be required to maintain that proper discipline and due regard to the prison system of Pennsylvania, without which, as the report truly says, "all the improvements in prison buildings, and all the skill employed in their erection, will be lost or thrown away."

A Starter for the Spirit of Captain Cook.

The Omaha *Republican* perceives in the reduction in freights and passenger rates on the Pacific Railroad a movement which looks more to business than monopoly. On the 14th of June the first through rates were agreed upon by the Union and Central Pacific railroads between Omaha and San Francisco, for first-class travel. The rate fixed at that time, with the subsequent reductions at the times named below, will be seen by an examination of the following table:

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June 14, 1869	$188 35
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Thus in six and a-half months, first-class passenger rates between Omaha and San Francisco have been reduced from $138 35 to $100. Local freight has been reduced 60, and through freight 45 per cent. Rates from New Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been settled. Both boards will unite, forming one, and pushing forward the completion of the road.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Restoration of Virginia.

The House to Admit the State Without Further Conditions—Vote Received with Hearty Applause—Nothing new from Georgia—Payment of Newspaper Postage—Germans Colonizing in Colorado Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1870.

Virginia's Case Settled in the House.

The struggle in the House this afternoon on the Virginia question was a hard one, but finally resulted in the passage of Mr. Bingham's bill admitting the State at once without further condition. The debate began as soon as the journal was read, and continued till about half-past four. Gen. Farnsworth's speech was unusually vigorous and well put, while Cox was witty and funny from beginning to end, and Bingham was earnest and impassioned as usual. The only thing noticeable in the debate besides these speeches was the sparring between Ward and Logan. The vote on Whittemore's amendment was of no account. Vote, 19 yeas, 15 nays.

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HUNTINGDON.

The Feightal Family Murder—Trial of Palmer and Von Bordenburg, the alleged Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 14, 1869.

On Tuesday last the grand jury returned to the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county, three bills of indictment against Gottlieb Bahner and Albert Van Bordenburg, for the murder of John Reighthal and Scott Garner. The indictments against the prisoners were brought into Court, arraigned according to the forms of the law, and a jury called and sworn. The trial will proceed to-morrow, and will probably continue over on Monday or Tuesday next, and promises to be of unusual interest. The counsel who appeared for the Commonwealth were Milton S. Lytle, District Attorney. P. M. Lyle and R. H. Petriken. The Court assigned R. Milton and S. T. Brown for the defendants. A vast crowd of people filled the Court room, all eager to get a sight of the prisoners. Van Boadenburg, in answering to his plea, said very distinctly "I am not guilty," while Banner responded in a less audible tone of voice. The appearance of the prisoners has improved during their incarceration, and their wardrobe is becoming cleaner at least, than it was when they were arrested. They conduct themselves as compicently as could be possible under the circumstances.

TENNESSEE.

Additional Propositions for Amendments to the Constitution.

NASHVILLE, January 14.—The Constitutional Convention continued to-day to receive and refer propositions to amend the Constitution, a considerable number of which were submitted. Amongst them were amendments declaring all male persons of the proper age, without regard to race, or color, citizens of the State, eligible to office, and conferring the right of suffrage upon male citizens twenty-one years of age; against State aid to internal improvements; prescribing the manner of prosecuting impeachments and officers liable to be impeached; providing for the election of county judges, and defining their jurisdiction in the trial of cases; relative to the jurisdiction of magistrates in all cases; providing for the calling of conventions in future to amend the constitution; prohibiting the reduction of the Governor's salary below four thousand dollars, salaries of supreme court judges below four thousand dollars, circuit judges and counsels below three thousand dollars per annum. An additional proposition on the subject of the franchise confers the right on all malecitizens, white and black, but requires a residence of two years and a payment of a tax one year next preceding the election, and the payment of poll tax. No business was matured.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jewish Orphan Asylum to be Erected—Deery Declines to Play Dion again.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—The Jewish citizens of San Francisco have decided to erect an Orphan Asylum and Home for aged and infirm parselites in this city.

Deery declines Dion's challenge to play for a wager, on the ground of injustice to other contestants for the champion cue, and that he is willing to be called fraud at any moment to play his next competitor, Rudolph, of Chicago.

The rain of the past few days has revived hopes of a larger agricultural yield the present year than ever.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 14, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: The Camella at 6 A. M., and Fleetwood at 6 P. M. River falling; weather cloudy and misty. H.

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. 7ths

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cattle sell rather slowly at unchanged rates, with 1,459 arrived to-day. The quality is poor, and none go above 18½c, most sales at from 13 to 16c, that being the range for a drove of 500 of J. A. Standing's, and the best Illinois sales. A car of little Michigan steers, 8¾ cwt, averaged 12c. Arrivals of sheep 4,400 head, and market a little stronger, but slow. A car of 73.3 poor Ohio sheep sold at 6c; a car of 70.5 Illinois, 6¾c; a car of 69.5 Ohio at 7c.

Hogs scarce, barely 6 cars arriving to-day, still they go slowly at 9@10c alive; only 1 car sold, 190 lb Ohio, bringing 9½; dressed dull at 12@12½c; western dressed 11¾@13c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Cotton quiet and firm at 28¾; receipts 2,586 bales; exports 3,721 bales; week's receipts 10,261 bales; week's exports 7,597 bales; stock 19,826 bales. Flour dull at $4 50@8. Corn weaker at 90c. Oats firm at 66c. Hay dull at $23@26. Bran scarce. Lard dull at 19@19½c. Bulk shoulders 17½c.

THE RECREANT PASTOR.

Miss Johnston Found at the Everett House—Particulars of the Flight—The Girl's Statement—Letters from Cooke—His Removal to the Insane Asylum.

[From the New York Times, of Thursday.]

The girl Martha Johnston, whose abduction by the Rev. Horace Cooke, has been the theme of public scandal for the past few days, has been found, and Cooke, her abductor, is apprehended, and is now in the custody of the Police. It had been the general impression that the parties to this strange affair had left the city, and measures had been taken by the parents of Miss Johnston as were likely to lead to the discovery of their whereabouts, but without avail.

A WELCOME LETTER.

Yesterday morning Mr. Johnston, whose anxiety for the welfare of his child had been almost beyond human endurance, received a letter, which was delivered at his residence in Seventh street by a hotel porter. This letter was dated New York, January 12, and signed by the recreant pastor. It stated that, impressed as he was with the enormity of his crime and the trouble which he had brought upon both the family of Mr. Johnston and his own, he was not fit to live, and wanted to die. He therefore, as a slight reparation for the evil done, would inform the father that his daughter could be found at the Everett House in this city. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Mr. Johnson proceeded to the hotel and there found his daughter.

STORY OF THE ABDUCTION.

It seems that on Friday afternoon, as Miss Johnston was returning from school, she was met by Cooke, who joined her and walked with her some distance, talking with her as usual. Finally he proposed that she should go to the Everett House, and by various threats and representations induced her to accompany him. Miss Johnston states that education made her to regard her pastor with reverence and to look upon him as her spiritual and temporal guide, she accompanied him hesitatingly. Arriving at the hotel Cooke registered Miss Johnston as his sister, under the name of Miss Mary Campbell, and she was assigned a room. Here her father yesterday morning discovered her, and with her returned to her home.

MR. JOHNTSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Johnston, upon whom our reporter called last evening, stated that at present he is disinclined to make public the facts in the case which have come to his knowledge, but that he has every reason to believe that nothing has transpired which affects the innocence or purity of his daughter. He said that the exciting and exciting scenes through which she has passed he has been unable as yet to converse with her fully, and that until she becomes calmer he shall not attempt to do so. He says further that the most unaffected happiness she hotel assures him that during the time of his daughter's absence with Rev. Horace Cooke has only called at the hotel once or twice, and remaining but a few moments at a time. He was at the hotel yesterday morning, and it was then he received the letter from Cooke referred to above. In regard to the failure on his daughter to notify her parents of her whereabouts, he states that having once taken the fatal step, although not married, she was afraid to communicate with her home not knowing how her parents would receive her, and the impression that Cooke, from the various accounts which had appeared in the public press, was forced. In this connection it is our opinion and a failure to accomplish his infamous purpose, he did, and, in fact, did not disclose his own identity and the high place of his victim.

WHEREABOUTS OF COOKE.

Since Friday, and, upon leaving the girl at the Everett House, Cooke has been, as was stated by Mr. Johnston, in a state of mind bordering on insanity. He visited Jersey City and Rahway, N. J., and was several times in this city. He was unable to remain quiet in any one place, and ever since the commission of his crime has been in a most unhappy frame of mind. Strange as it may seem, he was accompanied by but one boy when previously knew him, and it was not until he received publicity that his whereabouts were discovered. Wednesday night Cooke was arrested for threatening one of the editors of the New York *World*.

[From the Tribune of Thursday.]

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Will you give the words of a criminal a place in your columns? I do not ask to excuse myself—oh no! Only wish the naurig to be known. If I could only undo the past, which is unvarnished fate' deliver, but my head and heart are breaking. Let me tell my story.

On this day the young lady will be returned to her home, as *pure* and as *good* as when first I saw her. She is *pure*, and I am a *fiend* incarnate. Of course we did not *intend* that, but my wretched heart slipped me at the time, and now the only desire is to repair (as far as I can) the injury I have done to all my friends—so good to me—and to the dear—but—(Excuse the blots; they were caused by the sweating of the pen.)

I wish that I could write, but I cannot. Let me make a few statements, and for *God's* sake BELIEVE me.

1st. I *did not*—I *have* not seduced Miss Johnston. If I had, my name would be Cain to-day. If I was villain enough to ruin her, would I not have been villain enough to keep it? There is no fear of personal injury that prompted me, because I could have eluded *everybody*, if I chose, and I am a man of no fear. I mean to say *any* penalty the family may require, only don't let *anybody else* suffer on account of me. I mention the papers say I am a *wolf*, it must be remembered that I am a *fiend*.

2d. I *did not* correspond with her when in Europe.

3d. I *never* visited the school until the day we left the city.

4th. I was never in an assignation house with *her*, or any one else, in my life.

5th. No! I *never* will threaten. I have blackmailed me, and I defy and challenge any living man or woman to lay aught against my character since I left the city. Let them speak out. Only anybody—*panel thieves* or *any one else*—have letters of mine, let them publish them. I have no hope for mercy—no, I don't hope for any; but on my own behalf, something (as I have often uttered even the most depraved), I swear *it is not true.*

I have done wickedly enough, but don't paint me blacker than I am. What I was before I entered this unhappy affair, I leave others to my character or veracity now. Many actors are better than I am; and because I have turned out a regular villain I have no cause, on that account, to have the whole press called against me. Charity, if God has been merciful to me, I ask of you. I never did wickedly at Manaroo—*don't believe me.* I never did wickedly at Pittsburgh—*don't believe me.* I never did wickedly at Manaroo—*don't believe me.* I never did wickedly at Manaroo—*don't believe me.* I never did wickedly at Manaroo

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY JANUARY 15, 1870.

THE CAMERON "organs" would have it appear that the Republicans who voted for Gen. IRWIN are "bolters." It would be no reproach if this were true; but it is not true. Those Republicans who supported Gen. IRWIN did not go into caucus at all. They kept out, and were in no manner bound by its action. Their refusal to go into caucus was notification that nothing it might do would bind them, and that they would pursue an independent course. To this they adhered to the end, and their constituents honor them for it.

THE defeat of the CAMERON Ring which, one way and another, has for twenty-five years held possession of the politics of Pennsylvania, is hailed with unbounded joy by the Republican masses. It is reduced to a certainty, also, that *of those who voted for* MACKEY *a majority desired his defeat and have expressed their satisfaction over the result.* A variety of influences were brought to bear,—the tyrannous rule which the Ring knows so well how to inforce, was inexorably applied, and not a few voted for MACKEY against their judgment and conscience. *Among their number Allegheny was represented by more than one member of the delegation.* But for this tyranny, MACKEY would at no time have had even the ghost of a chance. Let the "organ" grind and the ringmaster crack his whip—the people laugh, and will be all the more resolved to go ahead, resisting King CAMERON and performing the work of reform.

IT is wonderful what reformers the CAMERON Ring have become all at once! Here we have been laboring for years to reform the Treasury system of the State, and the Ring have stood opposed to us at all points and at all times. Having been beaten in a square fight, and fancying that they can spite Gen. IRWIN by turning reformers, they have raised the cry and are now in full chorus on the track. Col. FORNEY, who, after being loaded with all manner of indignity by Senator CAMERON, has made up with the chief, and coddled himself at his feet, is the spokesman. Hear him:

"In conclusion, the lesson of yesterday is a unique comparitive account in favor of an active Treasurer. No State and no party can afford to renew contests so fraught with acrimony and double-dealing as those that are now fought for this office. To elect the Treasurer is peace, dignity and safety. To elect the Treasurer is to insure the will of the people in respect to him."

For years has the COMMERCIAL preached this doctrine, and the *Press* has not had a word to say, except now and then a weak whine in support of the wretched system whereby the Ring has so long profited. Its help is not needed now. Having achieved the victory without it, we have no occasion for the assistance of such model reformers!

THE FEES OF CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

In the State of Ohio they have a law, enacted March 9, 1861, which makes it the duty of the County Auditors to return the amount of fees received by county officers to the State Auditor. The people of Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is located, on being made acquainted with the enormous salaries received by their county officers in the way of fees, agitated the subject of reform in the pay of these officers, and their efforts were rewarded by the election of a reform ticket last Fall. The members of Assembly elect pledged themselves to procure the enactment of a law, providing fixed salaries for the several county officers, and that all moneys above the salaries and required sum for clerk hire, and other necessary expenses, should be placed in the county treasury to the credit of the taxpayers. Such a measure is to be presented in the Legislature now in session, and will doubtless pass.

In our State Legislature we understand Senator CONNELL will soon introduce a new fee bill for the county officers of Philadelphia, which, if enacted into a law, will, it is said, give hundreds of thousands to the Treasury of Philadelphia. It cuts off all perquisites, and leaves the salaries as follows: Salary of District Attorney, $6,000; of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $3,000; of Sheriff, $4,000; of Coroner, $3,000; and for felting all fees over these amounts to the city; also providing that the Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, and Clerks of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions, shall, in addition to the usual taxes, pay to the city one-quarter of their gross receipts exceeding $2,000, and shall render sworn accounts every January, and make payments within thirty days thereafter. The law not to take effect until after the term of the present incumbents.

When Mr. CONNELL presents this bill we hope our Senators will promptly move for the extension of its provisions to Allegheny county, to be applied to city and county officers. The surplus of this county and city would make quite an item in the sinking fund for the payment of our debts, and every friend of economy and reform will indorse the proposition as eminently just and proper. Without entering into an extended discussion of this question at the present time, we desire it to be understood that we intend to present it to the taxpayers of Allegheny county at an early day, and ask for the proposed reform a prompt consideration at the hands of the Legislature, more especially the Allegheny delegation.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

In times less enlightened than the present some rather distinguished men held and taught the doctrine that a proposition may be at once philosophically true and theologically false. This was an easy method of reconciling the discoveries of science with the teaching of revelation; a method, however, which has not been found satisfactory upon the whole, and which is now favorably regarded by nobody. Men at once reverential in their feelings and scientific in their intellectual habits do not for a moment doubt that the Book of Nature and the Book of Revelation, properly understood, perfectly harmonize in their statements, and that any conflict between them is only apparent, the result of imperfect comprehension in the reader. This view of the subject is certainly warranted by the history of the interpretation of the two volumes. The general effect of investigation in both has been to inspire doubts and distrust with respect to the interpreters and their methods, and to produce entire conviction with respect to the consistency of the Author.

A person of great fame in his day, as a man of wit, literature and fashion, a friend of Lord CHESTERFIELD, undertook to write a book to show that the New Testament could not be a revelation from GOD. In order to accomplish his task, he found it necessary to read the volume which he wished to refute. The result of his examination was SOAME JENYNS'S "Internal Evidences of Christianity." Perhaps an addition might be made to this little work, in a chapter on the Elasticity of the Bible. Its object might be to illustrate the evidential force of the fact, that a book, written so long ago, by so many men, in a secluded country, and touching upon so many subjects, contains so few statements which even appear to conflict with the results of scientific research, and no statements which justly interpreted strike such men as FARADAY and BREWSTER as incompatible with its divine inspiration. These illustrious men, and others of like spirit and culture, have held that the direct object of the Bible was to teach mankind religion, their true relation to God and to one another. The legitimate effect of its method of religious teaching is to prompt to the study of the creation, the workmanship of GOD. To *reveal* science would have been to anticipate and counteract one of its own ends, while to assume the knowledge of the results of scientific inquiry by using its terms and phraseology would have rendered the statements of the Book unintelligible and incredible to the people to whom it was given.

This is the view of the subject which, we fancy, is pretty generally entertained at present by the men of science who are believers in the Bible, or who are at all concerned in the controversy. The men of nescience are perhaps best represented by PROFESSOR, and those who receive his syllabus, among Roman Catholics, and by the Rev. MR. KNAK, of Berlin, among Protestants.

This gentleman is pastor of the Bohemian Church in the Prussian Capital. He was educated at the University of Berlin, and was a pupil of SCHLEIERMACHER in theology. At a meeting of the Synod of his Church on the 29th of April, 1868, in answer to a question by Pastor LISCO, Mr. KNAK declared that "no evidence of whatever kind could convince him that the earth does not stand still and that the sun does not revolve around it. I know," said he, *'only the philosophy of the Holy Scriptures."* A German writing about the affair characterizes Pastor KNAK as "a living anachronism." But we understand that several clerical members of the same Synod, village pastors, openly and at once announced their concurrence in an astronomy which they had long held as true on the evidence of their senses as well as on the assumption of the Bible.

We may add that we have known a very intelligent farmer who could not listen with patience to a statement of the now generally received doctrine about the revolution of the earth, and it is probable that scepticism on this subject is rather a common state of mind. These sceptics, however, do not make any pretensions of a scientific kind; against the deductions and conclusions of science they simply set up the teaching of common sense and experience.

Pastor KNAK and those who agree with him will be pleased to learn that a book is soon to appear in which they will find a scientific sanction of their devotion to the scriptural letter. At least this is the purport of its author's claim. Dr. P. E. TRASTOUR DE VARAM, formerly State Geologist of Louisiana, has prepared a book on "The Planetary Universe," in which he undertakes to overthrow the entire system of Keplerian and Newtonian astronomy. From the announcement, among other things, we learn he proves that—

> "Kepler's laws are but pure illusions. It is only necessary to study them experimentally in order to recognize the fact that they have not the least connection with the fundamental law of celestial mechanism. Newton's theory of gravitation offers another evidence, no less probability. It is a fantastic supplementary, but upon the calmerical ideas of Kepler, radically foreign to all mathematical train, and even transgressing the limits of common sense. Newton stepped beyond the sphere of the difficult only to enter into impossibilities."

DR. VARAM not merely tears down, it seems. He also builds up, "presenting a transcendental mechanism of the entire universe, and a universal law in lieu of NEWTON'S theory of gravitation." It is claimed that the Doctor is a mathematician as well as a geologist, and that his destructive march among established truths lies through mathematical processes.

It is, doubtless, the wise course to wait and see how his theories bear the examination of men of science before discarding the old astronomy.

VERDICT IN THE CAMPBELL CASE.

Surprise has been expressed by many persons that the jury in the CAMPBELL case did not find a verdict of murder of the first degree; and some have been uncharitable enough to question the intelligence and rectitude of the jury. The judgment formed by a jury—each member of which, before entering upon the investigation, swears that he has "neither formed nor expressed any opinion in regard to the guilt or innocency of the prisoner at the bar,"—is very different from the views entertained by the mass of the community. It is doubtless true that those who disagree with the finding of this jury, and stand ready to condemn their judgment, would, had they been placed in the jury box, have rendered a similar verdict. The grave responsibilities of a jury who hold in their hands the life of a citizen, and who are bound by the most solemn obligations to make "true deliverance" between the Commonwealth and the party on trial, should beget a greater degree of charity and sympathy than are usually shown. In trials of this character, the jury represents "the country," and in the executive capacity their judgment is always entitled to respect, and should neverbe lightly condemned.

This case, however, suggests one or two other points, which may be worth considering. There is unquestionably a growing sentiment against capital punishment, which operates in a greater or less degree upon the minds of jurors, and has even had the effect of causing the leading criminal judges of the country to place a less rigid construction upon the law, that jurors may have an opportunity to do duty without the death penalty. The remark has been made: "Had CAMPBELL been tried ten years ago, before Judge MCCLURE, he would have been convicted and hanged." This is probably true, and for the very reason that we have suggested. Ten years ago, Judge MCCLURE, under the law as then laid down, might have charged that "drunkenness is no excuse for crime, but rather an aggravation," upon the theory that should drunkenness be considered in mitigation of crime, all a wicked man would have to do, would be to get drunk, and feign intoxication before committing the act. There has been a change in this doctrine during the last decade. Judge STROWE, in charging the jury in the case, declared the law well and properly settled, that the intoxication of the prisoner would be evidence for the jury in determining the question of *intent*, which forms the essence of this offense. In other words, if the prisoner was so drunk as to render him incapable of judging and foreseeing the ordinary results of his acts, he should not be convicted of the higher grade. On this point he quoted the language of a learned judge of Philadelphia: "When the mind, from intoxication or any other cause, is deprived of its power to form a design with deliberation and premeditation, the offense is stripped of the malignant feature required by the statute to place it on the list of capital crimes." Another point embraced in the charge was, that "it was the duty of the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, arising out of the evidence, which prevents them from coming to any satisfactory conclusion." Now the Commonwealth was bound to prove a deliberate, premeditated intent to take life, and the jury must be satisfied that the prisoner was in such a mental condition as to know what he was doing, and understand the necessary consequences of his acts. If the testimony established anything in the case, it proved unquestionably that the prisoner, and all the witnesses who were at the house, were more or less intoxicated. Both after bottle of whisky had been brought in and drank that day; and the debauch, which began about breakfast time, was kept up till evening. The prisoner was still under the influence of liquor the following morning. While, therefore, there could be no doubt as to the fact of his intoxication, there was necessarily some room for doubt as to the degree of drunkenness—whether it was such as to "deprive his mind of the power to form a design with deliberation," or render him "incapable of judging of the necessary consequences of his acts." If there was not a clear conviction in the minds of the jury on this point, how could they legally convict him of murder of the first degree? It was the doubt, as to his mental condition, that compelled the jury to find him guilty of the second degree—and who can prove that that doubt was "unreasonable?"

These thoughts suggest another matter—the connection between crime and intemperance. Since there is a growing disposition to take into account the frailties of human nature, in the trial and punishment of criminals—and especially to consider the fact of drunkenness in mitigation of the crime of murder—it becomes a grave question how long society is going to tolerate the manufacture and legalize the sale of liquors, to the use of which three-fourths of all the crimes committed are directly or indirectly traceable. Had there been no whisky drunk at CAMPBELL'S house, there would have been no murder.

How far, then, is society responsible for the death of Mrs. CAMPBELL? Does not her blood cry out against the man who, on that Sabbath morning, in violation of both human and Divine law, sold bottle after bottle of whisky to the besotted and degraded husband? Does it not stain the garments of all who aid, defend, and countenance the free and unrestricted use of rum? Does it not bring home to every conscientious mind the truth that the sale of intoxicating liquors is an evil of such magnitude as to call for total prohibition?

A SOUTHERN lady has taken the trouble to hunt up the number of male and female writers in the Southern States who have had the distinguished honor of appearing on the title page of a book. Thus, twelve authoresses are credited to Kentucky, sixteen to Louisiana, twenty to Georgia, thirteen to Alabama, four to Mississippi, four to Florida, five to Tennessee, sixteen to Virginia, six to North Carolina, thirteen to South Carolina, three to Maryland, and three to Texas—making a total of one hundred and fifteen Southern ladies who are authors, nearly all of them having published at least one volume, but there is nothing said as to the quality of the performances.

"MACKEY'S Popular Delusions," an old work, is considerably called for just at present.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Remarks of Judge McCandless on Introducing Judge McKennan to the Erie Bar.

On the occasion of the introduction of Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge for the Circuit, to the bar at the recent term at Erie, Judge McCandless, the District Judge, made some observations on the powers and duties of the Federal Judiciary, which will be of interest to the general reader.

We quote from the report of the Erie *Dispatch*:

From the organization of the government to the present hour there were only two descriptions of federal judges, the Supreme Judge and the District Judge. The Circuit Judge as such was not known, except as a term of courtesy. The Circuit Court was held by the Supreme Judge and the District Judge sitting together, or by either of them alone.

The increase in the wealth and population of the country, and the consequent accumulation of business in these courts, prompted Congress to add to the judicial force of the nation. In April last they passed a bill creating a new set of judges called Circuit Judges, nine in number, one for each Circuit. The Circuits are composed of as many States as the respective Judges may from time to time designate.

This is the Third Circuit, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to which the Judge said his learned colleague had been assigned by appointment of the President. Under this new judicial arrangement the Circuit Court will have jurisdiction by the Supreme Judge and the Circuit Judge sitting together; by the Circuit Judge and the District Judge sitting together, or by the Supreme Judge and the District Judge sitting together, or by either of them sitting alone.

Whilst the District Judge may hold Circuit Court, the Circuit Judge has none of the powers of the District Judge, and cannot hold his Court. The District Court is exclusively the original Court of Admiralty, but from the decrees of the District Judge in Admiralty, an appeal lies to the Circuit Judge and from him to the Supreme Court of the United States. The District Court has also exclusive original jurisdiction in Bankruptcy, over which the Circuit Court has supervisory power. The criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts is concurrent, in case of all offenses, not capital. In capital cases, as treason, murder and robbing the mail by setting the carriage in fear of life, although the bill may be found by a grand jury of the District Court, it must be removed for trial to the more august tribunal, the Circuit Court, in which the District Judge may preside. The District Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of all civil crises where the United States is a party.

The exclusive civil jurisdiction of the Circuit court, extends to all actions between citizens of different States, where the sum in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars, and cases of infringements of the Patent Rights and Copyrights. The Circuit Court has also as a Court of Equity, all the powers of the high Court of Chancery of England. An appeal or writ of error lies to the Supreme Court of the United States only in cases where the sum in controversy exceeds two thousand dollars, from these considerations it will be seen how great is the power, and vast the responsibility of the Courts of the United States.

French Justice, Tempered with Moderation.

The very word *Marseillaise* must excite emotion on the part of Napoleon, for his power has given the least endurable of all revolutionary songs to the world. If Marseilles and its people could be towed out of France, and sunk in an hundred fathoms, it would afford a relief to one of the world's great rulers. It is hardly possible that the Rochefort libel suit journal, like the grand ode of the French people, may exert a profound influence in French affairs. Less remarkable things than the tragic taking of one of its editors have contributed to extraordinary results in the inconsistent moods of the French people. The respective attitudes of M. Rochefort and M. Ollivier at the present moment remind one of the precursors of the storms of 1793. The first is reported as having received an impartial judgment upon the crime of the Emperor's cousin. To which M. Ollivier, speaking for the Emperor, his cousin, and himself, promised the people of *La Marseillaise* justice. But a promise conveyed a menace. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power." This may be interpreted in various ways, either that the mind of Napoleon III. has undergone a change in the matter of carrying out a more liberal policy, or that in Rochefort's case no clemency will be exercised, or that the reins are to be tightened over the empire as they never were before. It is among the merits of the present ruler of the French, that in every instance where he has exercised unusual power, he has seemingly been forced to do it in spite of himself. He has been a stickler for justice, law and moderation up to the last moment.

THE origin of the strike in the work shops of the Pacific R. R. to be found in the graphic picture given by one of the employees in the Jersey City shops: "What I mean when I say we expect to get paid for what we do is that we must know on what to depend. For instance, I've got a wife and three children to support, run up monthly accounts at the grocer's and butcher's and I have to pay my rent by the month. Well, if I'm not sure of the day on which any certain day of the month I am sure to get my pay, I know just how to fix things, don't I? If I tell my grocer and my butcher that I will pay him the 12th of every month, he says all right, and I get trust. Now the 12th of the month comes about, and the 13th and sometimes the 20th, and I don't get paid. What does my grocer and butcher do? Why, they raise —and what can I do?"

THE cable informs us that the English journals eulogize Mr. Bright's Birmingham speech. Accordingly what would have been termed rank agitarianism twenty-five years ago, is now accepted as the proper view of the Irish land question. The House of Peers, having yielded on the Church question, are evidently inclined to listen to reason in modifying the land laws of Ireland. The tenant-at-will bill will be compelled to expend a portion of their rentals in improving and benefitting the country, just as they are compelled by law to do in England. When all these measures, including lecomes not only unpopular but expensive to absentees and proprietors, Ireland will have made the first step towards solid improvement. The change suggested by Mr. Bright will, if carried out, revolutionize Ireland; it will in the end revolutionize Great Britain.

IF has Henry Clay ever said "I would rather be right than President," to show how nearly alike are men similarly situated, we quote the following from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

> "Mr. Buchanan, it will be remembered, confidentially informed yesterday morning that fourteen Republican members would vote for the caucus nominee (exactly the number) and it would require four Democrats to secure his election on the first ballot. That was ready to procure, at a stipulated price. Mr. Buchanan replied, 'Sir, I would be the last person to accept an election by such means. I shall not spend a cent to purchase votes. I am not a candidate.'"

Here is sublimity and richness combined in about equal qualities. The lofty virtue of Mr. Mackey is parallel only by the eulogy of the immaculate Bergner.

THE "organ" is growing in imbecility. Because the Constitution requires that "each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings" and publish the same, it maintains that, therefore, the prodigate *Record* job which Bergner has been carrying on for years, cannot be upset. But both branches of the Legislature have taken another view of the case, and upset the job. And what is more the Allegheny delegation assisted in the operation. Who would not be an "organ?"

"A VERACIOUS coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict was rendered at Albert Lee, Minnesota, a few days since, in the case of a sudden death, that 'the deceased, Albert Carroll came to his death by the excessive use of poor whisky.'"—*Exchange.*

The coroner at Albert Lee must find business rather slack there. If the coroners in this part of the country attempted to hold an inquest on every person whose death might be attributed to the excessive use of poor whisky, they would have no spare time to devote to purely accidental deaths.

EITHER the strike by the operators has crippled the Western Union Telegraph Company almost fatally, so far as the press dispatches are concerned, or there is somewhere mismanagement too gross to be longer overlooked. For several days dispatches have been, to a considerable extent, either received too late to be of any value, or not at all. A company that is so tenacious as that is to insist on the fulfillment of the contract to the very letter, should be prepared to fulfil its part of the agreement.

A SOCIALIST conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg, which envelopes all Russia. The plot was discovered by the merest accident. A parcel of those revolutionary documents sent from Switzerland were delivered by error to a person bearing a similar name to the individual for whom they were intended, and who, not knowing what they meant, handed them to the police, and the conspiracy was discovered.

HERE is a little problem for workingman to solve. If twenty men in a factory, mill or printing office average thirty cents a day for drinks, to what would the sum total amount at the end of five years? If any mechanic is interested in the problem, we will give him a fair start by stating that the amount expended the first year would be $2,180.

THE receipts of the State Treasury of West Virginia, from all sources, for the last fiscal year, were $61,141.28, and the expenditures $553,057 25, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $66,167 10.

THE "organ" insists that the defeat of Mr. Mackey for Treasurer, is the repudiation of a citizen of Pittsburgh. Just as you please, my dear!

A Remarkable Story from Rome.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Rome, tells the following remarkable story respecting the early life of the Pope. It is certain that there is some mystery in connection with his taking the vows of the priesthood, and this narrative may help to solve it. Speaking of the appearance of the Pope, who is now a fine-looking man, and who must have been a noble specimen of manhood in his youth, the writer says:

"Those who are nearest to him, and who ought to know him well, say he is a very kind-hearted man, but is dreadfully afflicted by his ministers and agents, who ought to do his bidding, but who would use him for their own worldly purposes. The world at large does not know that fifty or sixty years ago he was engaged to be married to a Miss Foster, the daughter of an Irish bishop, and the sister of the Countess de Salis, famous at that period in Italian society, and that the young lady and her friends waited at the altar of the church of St. Luigi, de Francesi (near the Roman Post office) for Count Mastai-Ferretti to appear and complete his marriage vows, and that they waited and waited in vain, because the young Count never came. Nor is the world aware that the explanation given to her before that death was that his Jesuit relations had forcibly abducted him and sent him abroad under oath of secrecy, which he never divulged till after he was Pope, and that this he caused to be communicated to her, (because his own conscience and her broken heart). I mention this because the Pope is now living, and that he and his Jesuit friends may question it or confirm it, as they please. I hold the document at length in my own hand which tells the whole story, communicated by one of her near relations, and given me by one whom the venerable Count personally knows, and has conversed with and smiled upon since he has occupied the papal throne."

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

CATHOLIC.

CATHOLIC LADIES AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The *Catholic* discusses the question, why there is so much agitation about "women's rights," especially in this country, "where they seem to rule supreme, from the capitol to the street car." It says: Perhaps the sex feel that, despite the present extravagant attentions paid to them in the glare of society, the unmistakable tendency towards Paganism manifested in modern society, warns them that they have, in such a condition of things, no guarantee against being reduced to the condition from which they were rescued eighteen centuries ago by the Roman Catholic Church.

Such a supposition would indeed account for the present hysterical movements for women's rights. Some blame Miss Lucy Stone & Co., some laugh at them, some think them rigid, and some pity them: amongst the latter we place ourselves. We would say they were right—wise in their generation—if we could believe society were about to lapse hopelessly into Paganism, but we have better hope for the future. We must have such hope as a Catholic, hence, no Catholic help is found among the advocates of women's rights. Catholics doubtless do many strange, foolish, and wrong things, but so far at least, they have had no association with the movements of Mrs. Cady Stanton Joseph Smith & Co. They are some of the fruits of the glorious Protestant principle—Private Judgment. Perhaps ladies fearful of the many more than the many positions paid to them in public are sheer hypocrisy and deceit, and are never seen at home. Perhaps they already find, in the confidence of domestic life, that the politeness which is not based on respect, is not better than the art of the deceiver. They may have many more reasons for their singular agitation than the majority of their cotries dream of. We believe it is so. But what is their remedy? There is only one—to become Catholics at once. Then they will have a *truth* which can save them from all such fearful follies, and a model and Patroness—the ever Blessed Virgin Mother of God—who will teach them their rights and duty to society and to God. This is their remedy; would that they knew it!

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

THE LAST DECADE.

The *United Presbyterian*, in reviewing the events of the past ten years, makes these remarks: It was a sore trial, yet a great privilege, to live through the past ten years, and take a part in some way in the mighty struggle, even though it were but to pray and sigh for loved ones slain, and thus to contribute something to the mighty sum of agony required to redeem the nation. While the strong and the brave gathered into battle, and many fell, many more suffered as much in what they were called to endure at sad and solitary firesides. The mighty pang penetrated to every fibre of the national being.

In looking back over this struggle, there is a remarkable feature in the fact that during this decade of sacrifice, struggle and death, all the States which stood up for the Union have advanced more rapidly in population, wealth and improvement of every kind than in any corresponding period in their history; and that the United States never was so great. While the Insurgent States were swept as with the besom of destruction, Providence shielded the loyal States from all national harm.

The blow in the one case fell upon persons, social institutions, property, life, and all, leaving them wrecked and well-nigh ruined; in the other, it fell with fearful severity upon the lives and the social affections, leaving everything else firm, undisturbed, intact and flourishing. And from the awful trial, which for three years bowed us down in blood and tears, we rose stronger and freer than ever.

NEW CHURCH.

The United Presbyterians of congregation of Springfield, Mercer county, (S. C. Reed, pastor) opened their new church on Friday, the 28th of December last. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. W. Lindsey, of Jacksonville, Allegheny city, to a large and appreciative audience. Revs. Marchant (M. E.), Gallagher (C. P.), and French (U. P.) were present and participated in the exercises, thus adding to the interest of the occasion. At the close of the exercises, a debt on the house amounting to almost $500 was raised by the audience before they arose from their pews. The congregation have now a very neat and comfortable church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FASHIONABLE FROTH.

The *Banner*, in alluding to the adventures of a pretended English "Lord," in New York, says: It is to the reproach of the American people that in social life they are so easily deceived by designing and pretentious adventurers. Men who can dress in the height of the fashion, drive fast horses, and generally take part in all the fashionable dances, sip wine graceefully in any amount or company, and talk small talk are too often made the lions in society, without any inquiry as to their previous life or present habits. The result in many cases is, that foolish girls are sacrificed to sycophancy, impudence and villainy, and we grieve over the folly they committed in giving such men an entrance to their families. When will our people cease to be awed by mere pretenders, and learn to set a proper estimate upon worth? The following article from on this scoundrel would probably have turned up their noses at the bewildering mechanic or the most accomplished scholar.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

There will be a Sabbath School Convention held at Greenville, Butler county, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first and second days of February, 1870, commencing on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Experienced Sabbath school men will be present to take part in the exercises. Pastors, superintendents, teachers and all other persons interested in the Sabbath school work are cordially and earnestly invited to be present.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

"NO GOD IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS."

The *Advocate*, in an article on this subject, says:

"It is a most mortifying fact for Christianity that this country, known abroad as a Christian country, and which owes its origin so completely to the element of religion, should now find itself on the verge of a great battle to be fought over the question as to whether any religion is to be recognized and tolerated in our public institutions. This question has recently taken more particular shape in Cincinnati, in the effort to expel the Bible from the common schools. The effort is nominally to merely exclude the Bible from the schools, but the underlying principle of the opposition as brought out in their speeches is not simply against having the Bible read, but against having any religious moral elements taught there. Thus since the action of the school board, one teacher there was allowing her pupils to sing the beautiful hymn, "Shall we gather at the river" &c., when the Superintendent hearing the sound came into the room, and learning what words they were singing, at once directed the singing to cease, as being contrary to the action of the board, and the teacher was thus forbidden to allow her pupils to sing of heaven. The essence of the position thus taken by the opponents of the Bible is, teach Christianity to no one; even you will of things that have been made, but tell them never a word about the Maker. Could anything be more thoroughly infidel?

COLLEGES AND COLLEGE HONORS.

The same paper, in an article on "American Colleges," says: Two or three days our foreign correspondent made some criticisms on the titles and theological titles as conferred by American colleges, and suggested that no minister of solid worth in Great Britain would accept the degree of D. D. from a Western college. We hope the efforts made in Great Britain to secure such titles from our institutions in future may hereafter with a fitting reception. The indiscriminating manner in which they are bestowed by many of our institutions may well enough make many look upon them with but little favor. But while this may all be true respecting a hasty bestowment of honors on the part of colleges and seminaries, to win friends, or to achieve notoriety; we want to say a word in behalf of the humbler class of American colleges. They suit the masses. They furnish opportunities of self-improvement to the masses in the humbler walks of life. They have bowed us down in blood and tears, we rose stronger and freer than ever.

The priest who recently married Prince Charles, of Roumania, to the Princess de Wied is likely to be tried with suspension because he neglected to stipulate in what religion the children that may be born shall be brought up. The Prince is a Catholic and the wife a Protestant.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood says: Mr. Dickens, after his visit to Washington, in the winter of 1868, spoke to me very admiringly of Mr. Stanton, with whom he had spent some pleasant hours. The Secretary impressed him not only as a man of marked individuality and power, fully up to his reputation, but as a gentleman of uncommon literary taste. He said he had never known the equal of his verbal memory—that it was something quite marvellous. Mr. Stanton told him, he said, that he knew several books by heart, and could repeat long chapters. Mr. Dickens, being a little incredulous, perhaps, tested him, and found his assertion literally true. The reader from Pickwick, Copperfield, from Pickwick, and, I believe, other of his works was rewarded with hardly the mistake of a word. Yet his memory was doubtless quite as much an accomplishment as a gift—a faculty severely trained and constantly exercised.

The statement that Rev. Dr. Osgood had left the Unitarian, and was about to join the Episcopal Church, though sought to be qualified, is in every particular correct. The matter is again merely to say that the Rev gentleman authorizes the statement that if St. Mark's Church, the pulpit of which is vacant, will give him a call, he will accept it. Bishop Potter, it is understood, has the matter under consideration.

The great tenors of Europe are getting old. Gueymard has been singing for twenty years at the Paris Opera; Roger has lost his voice entirely, and has failed as an actor; Duprez will retire soon, after a brilliant career of thirty years; Marco has been on the stage since 1838, and Nachte, who has left Berlin in consequence of a quarrel with the king, made his debut in 1846.

During a performance of *La Belle Helene*, recently, at Amsterdam, the actor who played "Menelaus," died on the stage from rupture of an aneurism. The audience laughed, thinking it was a part of the play.

Mr. Beecher took occasion to say the other day, during the sales of pews in Plymouth Church, that he did nor desire any personal benefit in these increased rentals. His salary, he said privately last night, would be the same as if the pews sold for a million of dollars. As to the mode of the sale, he says that it is the only mode that could adopted by which his last congregation would be satisfied that there was no favoritism shown. To which he replied that no answer, any excuse is better than no excuse.

The Anglican Benedictine, Father Ignatius, preaches on Sunday nights at a music hall in London. He gave it as his opinion that some of the martyred saints were to now appear in London and look for the religion in defense of which they had shed their blood, they would find very little of it. "Where," he asked, "is the Christian humility professed by so many?" He had invited his hearers to come up on the platform and wash the feet of the beggar, or go and sweep the street crossing, but not a soul had responded to the invitation.

Lucille Western is too faithful to nature as Nancy Sykes, in "Oliver Twist," to please the fastidious taste of the Bostonians. The details of the murder scene, according to a Boston journal, were so horrible that every hideous question which could be used, and its effect was inexpressibly sickening, appalling and disgusting." By the time "Bill Sykes" is tossed down, and his actions varnished over to suit a Boston audience, there won't be much left of the original character.

A St. Louis letter makes the following reference to the bridge over the Mississippi, now building: "This bold enterprise is pronounced by all engineers, including Colonel Mahan, of West Point, who has examined all the chief engineering works in the Old World—the greatest ever undertaken, and its success will immortalize the names of Colonel James B. Eads, of St. Louis, the designer and engineer; Colonel Henry Fladd, his chief assistant, and Mr. James Andrews, the builder of the masonry. It will be a triumph of skill and enterprise that will withstand the floods and storms of ages and will be an inseparable link to unite the east and the west. It is something to remember with pride and wonder that one has stood dry shod beneath the resistless current of the Father of Waters and picked up pebbles that have been buried there since the centuries when they were washed down from the distant Rocky Mountains."

NEGOTIATIONS between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have been concluded by a contract, in which these bankers secure a large interest in the franchise of the road and undertake its fiscal agency. Surveying parties will be put in the field this winter, to determine instrumentally the best and shortest route between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. On the route of these surveying parties, the line of the road will be located, and the construction of the eastern division will be commenced, while contracts to make the road in Minnesota will be advertised to let next spring.

FOR DROPSY,
FOR GRAVEL.
Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,
Morbid Irritation of the Urethra,
Morbid Irritation of the Bladder,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
And all other cases where a GOOD DIURETIC is indicated. Try one Bottle of
RANKIN'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Sold at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH (formerly St. Clair) STREET,
Price ONE DOLLAR, with English and German Directions.

SOME REASONS WHY
DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.
Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. tf

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A German manufacturer has recently introduced water-proof paper hangings, which can be washed with soap and water, without the slightest detriment, and which also do not permit the moisture from damp walls to strike through. These wall papers do not differ from the ordinary kinds, except in a more intense and softer tone of the colors. The expense is said to be but little more than that for the old fashioned sort.

It is understood that the Spanish Government has, through its agents, given the State Department to understand that the surest and quickest way of solving the Cuban question is by purchasing the island, and that Spain is open to a proposition for its purchase by the United States, the amount to be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. From inquiry, it is believed that Mr. Fish is in favor of the purchase at $100,000,000. This would be very acceptable just now to the bankrupt treasury of Spain, and, besides, there would be no wounded honor for Spain to excil at. The amount would also be a nice sum for Mr. Sidney Webster or any of the other Spanish agents to handle on a small percentage.

The Madison *Journal* says that the hop crop of Wisconsin, which in 1868 was fully 30,000 bales, was but 20,000 in 1869. The *Journal* looks to see this "fruit" hop up, and says that statements made by New York parties say that there are not over 20,000 bales in New York fit to export. It is well known that Western commission houses hold nothing, and we now have in the United States not exceeding 28,000 or 30,000 bales of decent hops with which to supply the home and foreign demand.

The snow-falls upon the Alps this season have been unprecedented. The Mont Cenis Railroad has several times been completely blocked up, for the raised men say in this connection that the patent clamp wheel and middle rail (an American idea, we believe), do not always prevent accidents. A train was precipitated down a precipice the other day. Fortunately, it was made up only of freight cars.

There are quite a number of females employed by the Western Union hereabouts, particularly in Brooklyn. When the male operators struck, on Monday, the females followed their example. Thereupon these females were promptly discharged. Inasmuch as they do not belong to the secret League, the company thought they could discharge the females with impunity. No sooner was this done, however, than the males strikers metand resolved that they would not return to work until assured that the females would be taken back; also, all the boys who had been discharged for joining in the strike.

There is a story of an old hunter who came into Chicago one day, and after wandering about for a while, looking at the public buildings and other improvements, got into a chat with one of the inhabitants, in the course of which he mentioned that he had once had a chance to buy all the ground that the city was built upon for a pair of old boots. "And why didn't you buy it?" was the reply. "Why, I'm the boots just then," was the old man's calm reply.

The Buffalo *Express*, while expressing regret at the decline of the lake trade, says that in the immense growth of the cattle trade at that point during three or four years past, and in the steady development of the coal traffic centering there, Buffalo has gained in business within these years a great deal more than it has lost by the railroad diversion of the grain trade, to say nothing of the steady growth of business in many other departments of industry and commerce.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between ECKER & CASKEY was dissolved on the 11th day of December last, by the withdrawal of Mr. Caskey. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims, will present the same to Dr. R. WATSON, at his office, 75 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

Allegheny City, January 1, 1870.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF ECKER & CASKEY, I cheerfully recommend a continuance of the patronage of my friends and customers to JOSEPH C. BAILIFF and THOMAS BROWN, the manufacturing of Fire Brick, Glass Pots and all kinds of Clay Goods and dealing in Building Materials generally, at No. 13 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh,

Jas. A. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 14, 1870.

In a late address of Secretary Boutwell on the financial *status*, he agrees forcibly the necessity of maintaining a high revenue for two or three years longer. If the revenue is reduced to the minimum point adequate to meet the necessary expenses and the accruing interest on the bonded indebtedness, it would be impossible to substitute a cheaper interest bond. The power to place a new loan at a reduced rate of interest, rests wholly on the magnitude of our surplus revenue. Nothing but the apprehension that we are able to lift the six per cent. loan would induce the holders to accept a new bond at a lower rate of interest. The government has already bought $90,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the Treasury, leaving our net actual interest at about $120,000,000. The reduction of the interest account, $18,-000,000 a year, will enable us, if we choose, to make this fund a sinking fund to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt in thirty-five years, if we reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present rate. That is to say, a saving of $18,000,000 annually on the amount of interest, will, in thirty-five years, with the accumulated interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Might there then, in the presence of such an advantage, to be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenue at a higher rate for one or two, or even three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years the result is surely accomplished in one way or the other. If the public accept the new loan at a low rate the question is settled in favor of the Government; if they decline the opportunity the revenue liquidates the principal of the debt and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt, and the public creditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest. What will be the condition of the country thirty-five years hence? It will have paid $4,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt, and the entire principal will then be unpaid. It is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independent of foreign hostile powers. It is not sufficient that the people are all citizens; that there are no laws by which that political power is in their hands. To all these must be added national individual independence. This American men have not. This she cannot have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt and renders its payments certain within a generation.

—There was a very slight change in the price of Government bonds to-day. The fluctuations in the New York market, as our several telegraphic reports will show, were very light. The fall in the gold premium has produced a temporary reaction from the recent buoyancy. The foreign markets are firm, the London quotations for 62s being 87¾. Private advices from prominent London dealers express an expectation that bonds there will steadily advance to about 90. The uncertainty whether speculation may temporarily depress the price of gold, induces inactivity among the foreign dealers here.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day—taken by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	118	117¾
U. S. Bonds '64	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds '65	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 14.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¾	121¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	118	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 6-20s, '62	115¾	115¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¾	115¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¾	115¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112¾	112¾	¼ —
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	¼ —
U. S. Currency 6s			

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11	12	1 30	3 P. M.
January 14, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	
New York Central	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	192¼
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Hartford					
Reading	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¼	91¼	91¼	91	90¾
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
St. Paul	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
Tol. and Wabash	51	52	51		
Do preferred	72		70½		1¼
Fort Wayne	96¾		96¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	149½		150	½	
Ohio and Miss	35¾		35¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	32¾		32¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	27¾		27¾	¼	
Adams Express	62¾		62¾	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	30		30¾	½	
American U. Ex	36¾		37	¼	
United States Ex	53¾		53	1½	
Merch. U. Ex					

—Comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the fourth week in December:

	1869.	1868.	
Freights	$58,381 99	$23,892 41	Inc. $4,489 18
Coal	19,245 09	12,005 32	Inc. 1,739 77
Passengers	10,117 69	17,775 59	Dec. 7,657 90
Miscellaneous	4,300 00	2,250 00	Inc. 2,050 00
Total	$92,026 51	$55,923 31	Inc. $6,421 20
Add three weeks	75,755 77	41,501 87	Inc. 7,253 90
Total 4 weeks	$167,782 28	$97,425 18	Inc. $13,675 10

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any securities on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, January 14, 1870. }

We have nothing whatever to note in the way of remarks that would be of interest to our readers. Trade continues inactive, and we have little change to note. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 8@8½c pots at 7½c, and seda at 6@6½c ₱ ₱.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Market well stocked. Sales of common at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; fair at $2 50; and prime to choice at $2 75@3 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—In fair supply at 28@33c for good to extra choice roll.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½c; S. C. shoulders at 16c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; lard in tierces 13½c; lard in buckets 15½c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half bbls 17½c. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3-lb caddies 20½c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—Market unchanged but firmer. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 19½@20c; New York Goshen at 20c; Limburger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@22c.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet, with a good demand for dried apples, for Rebels and Western export, with sales of 40,000 lbs at 3½@3¾c ₱ ₱. We quote peaches, quarters, at 6@6½c; bright halves 10@12c, and pared peaches at 20@25c.

CHESTNUTS—Dull at $4 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Market dull and prices nominal, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Dull at 35c for fresh, and 30c ₱ dozen for limed.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $13 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are moderate. Sales at $11 25@12 50 ₱ cwt.

LIVE HOGS—The market is well supplied, and prices within a week have declined nearly. If not altogether, $1 ₱ cwt. We quote Philadelphia rates at 8½@9c ₱ lb, and Yorkers at $8 50@9 00 ₱ cwt.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a good demand with very light receipts. Sales are readily made of dressed turkeys at 16@20c; chickens at 14@15c; ducks 20c; geese 90@$1 each; and live chickens, 9 @10c ₱ lb for coop, 60c.

HIDES—Sales at 5c ₱ ₱.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at 22 25, and white lime at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells at $5@6 00 and $3@3 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 45 and No. 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand, and the stock, prime peachblows command 50c, and from store, 55@60c ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at $20@21; shorts $21 25@21 75, and middlings at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—We quote the market dull and unchanged. From store good to choice red winter wheat flour commands $5 50@6, and choice spring wheat flour, $5 25@5 50. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $4 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 01 05 per bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull there being so little doing that correct quotations are hard to be obtained. We quote red winter wheat selling at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Corn is in fair supply, and easier, at 86 ₱ bushel for new and, 88c for shelled, on the track. Old corn is very scarce, we quote at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at 95@$1 00 on the track. Oats are in fair supply and sell on the track at 42@43c. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, as there is no demand.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 02 common rectifiers' $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday Evening, January 15, 1870. }

The oil market yesterday was very quiet and not quotably changed from Thursday's prices, as the small sales transacted will indicate. There is little disposition to operate. A dispatch by the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph dated Philadelphia, 5 P. M., quotes "spot at 33½@c; January, 36@c; February, 39½@c; February to June, 39½c. Market very quiet. Crude 16c nominal." The only sales reported in this market yesterday were:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls o. January at 12½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls January at 39½c
1,000 bbls January at 39¼c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 14, 1 P. M.—Dull. Prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1 P. M.—Crude easier and nominal at 16½c; refined 31½@31¾c.

OIL CITY, January 14, Market weaker; $4 75@4 80 on lower creek; $4 75@4 85 here.

TITUSVILLE, January 14, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet and unchanged. Crude 15½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 14, 1:25 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at 15½@16c for crude; 30@31c for refined; no sales to-day.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Seaver & Co., agent	1 Wilkins 320
C. C. Ketz's	963 T. Marshall & Co 322
Lessie & Weed	400 J. Hamilton 50
Tarentum Oil Works	480 D. Bly & Co 50
Hartman & Co	74 F. Hoffman 50
Fisher Bros	500
Total	3,818

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 533 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, January 15, 1870. }

Dullness continues the leading feature of the market for crude iron, with no improvement in it, but the sales during the last week were very light. There is not the slightest semblance of a speculative movement, and nothing but an increased consumptive demand can be looked for to impart buoyancy to the market.

The mills, generally, will soon be made ready to resume operations, but owners speak encouragingly of the prospects of trade, and some of them hesitate to start their works. Throughout the West and Northwest collections are unsatisfactory, sales are low, and business generally depressed, while in the Eastern cities, owing to the reduced premium on gold, foreign merchant, bars and sheets are coming in in increased volume at reduced cost, threatening to compel us to abandon those markets. In no aspect does the prospect look encouraging for the iron trade, and we maintain its inactivity and depression as unusually conservative basis the coming season, confined rigidly to the legitimate wants of trade.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons open grey forge ..... $37 00—5 mos.
100 tons medium close grey ..... 39 50—4 mos.
100 tons medium close grey ..... 39 50—1 mos.
100 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 42 00—3 mos.
20 tons close grey ..... 36 00—4 mos.
100 tons common close ..... 36 00—5 mos.
100 tons common close neutral ..... 36 50—6 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons close neutral forge ..... 37 00—4 mos.
300 tons No. 3 neutral forge ..... 37 00—6 mos.
150 tons common close grey ..... 38 00—5 mos.

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata ..... 95 00—4 mos.

Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore Receipts by Rail, Canal and River for 1869.

Below we annex an abstract of the monthly receipts of pig iron and blooms as published by us monthly, giving names of consignees, received by the various railroads leading to the city for the year ending December 31st. It must be borne in mind that this includes none of the enormous quantity of iron brought in by boats on either the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers:

Per Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., metal	6,925
J. Wood, Sons & Co	469
Bryan & Canghey	786
A. W. Payne	189
Brown & Co	137
Loomis & Co	241
John Moorhead	107
Graff, Byers & Co	77
Robinson, Rea & Co	104
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	25
Pittsburgh Forge Co	107
Superior Mills	418
Hallman & Hammett	473
Lonisa Iron Works	31
Everson, Preston & Co	72
Zug & Co	84
Coleman, Rahm & Co	72
Union Mills	131
Brady's Bend Iron Works	27
Rees, Graff & Dull	17
Various consignees	341
Total	10,809

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co	Pig iron and blooms	495
Union mills	Pig iron and blooms	157
Shoenberger, E. & Co., ore	1,192
McKnight, P. & Co., ore	449
Lloyd & Black, ore	22
Hussey, Wells & Co	pig iron	28
Pittsburgh I. & F. Co.	pig iron	24
John Moorhead	pig iron	21
Hussey, Wells & Co.	ore	36
Zug & Co.	ore	27
Lewis, Baily & Co	ore	27
Hutchison Glass Co.	ore	19
Graff, Bennett & Co.	ore and pig iron	29
Park Bros.	blooms	95
Brady's Bend Iron Co.	ore	131
J. W. Porter	ore	17
Loomis & Collard	pig iron	20
Wm. Smith	pig iron	16
Bryan & Caughey	ore and pig iron	206
Brun & Co.	ore	33
Coleman, Rahm & Co.	ore	58
Rees, Smyth & Co.	ore	19
Everson, P. & Co.	ore and pig iron	41
Graff, Byers & Co.	ore and pig iron	14
Hallman & H.	ore	14
Various Consignees	ore	98
Total		2,858

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co	ore	1,192
Bryan & Caughey	ore	462
Lyon, Shore & Co	ore	311
J. Reamer	ore	464
John Morehead	ore	1,819
J. W. Porter	ore	466
Hallman & Hamentt	ore	238
Hodman & Winter	ore	192
Lloyd & Black	ore	91
H. Critchlow	ore	58
Various Consignees	ore	97
Total		5,629

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.
Nimick	ore	140
Lyon, Shorb & Co	ore	17
McKnight, Porter & Co	ore	192
Painter & Sons	ore	15
H. Woodsides	ore	54
John Morehead	ore	1,819
Union Mills	ore	82
Brown & Co	ore	27
Graff, Byers & Co	ore	27
Reese, Graff & Dull	ore	39
Totten & Co	ore	17
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	ore	23
Marshall & Co	ore	8
Total		684

Per Erie Canal.

RECEIVED BY NIMICK & CO.

	Tons.
April, per canal boats	1,804
May, per canal boats	2,681
June, per canal boats	2,661
July, per canal boats	1,695
August, per canal boats	522
September, per canal boats	1,591
October, per canal boats	1,989
November, per canal boats	3,119
December, per canal boats	1,967
Total	19,003

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., metal	2	Graff, B. & Co., m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	16	Brown & Co., m	1
Brady's Bend Iron Co., m	1	J. Moorhead, m	1
Union Mills, m	1	Loomis & Collord, m	1
Hallman & H., m	1		
Lindsay & McC., m	1		
Total	25		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer, ore	1	Lyon, Shorb & Co., m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	3		
Total	4		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B. & Co., o.	11	Rees, Graff & Dull, o.	2
McKnight, P. & Co., o.	4	Zug & Co., o.	2
McKnight & Co., o.	2	J. Reamer, o.	1
Hutchison, G. & Co., ore	1		
Total	20		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co., m	2	McKnight & Co., m	2
Total	4		

HENRY REA, JR.,

285. LIBERTY STREET. 285.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

For the sale of Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit and Country Produce. TTSS

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS. At Pittsburgh, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ANDERSON J. HAGAN of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisements inserted in all first-class Papers at lowest possible rates. Send for lists.

FLOUR.

A carefully selected stock of
CHOICE WINTER FAMILY FLOUR.
Also, Prime Strong dry Minnesota for Bakers' use; bought at late decline, for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121¾.

NEW YORK, January 14—P. M.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Discount demand light.

STERLING

Firmer at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Opened at 121¾, sold at 121¾@122, and closed at 121¾. Clearances $46,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Closed steady. Coupons '81 117¾@118; do '62 115¾@115¾; do '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, 115¾@115¾; do new, 115¾@115¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Pacifics, 109¾@110.

STATE BONDS

Neglected except North Carolinas, which were active and higher, on telegrams being collected rapidly, and that the State was likely to pay the interest due in April next. Missouris 87, old Tennessees 58, new, 57¾; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 26¾; special 38½@37.

STOCKS

Strong with a general improvement in prices. Among the railways New Jersey central was the chief feature, and advanced from 98¾ to 103¾ with large dealings. This was largely manipulated for a rise by a clique, and by their purchases to twist the bears, who sold the stock short on the pretence of the dividend. North Western common was also active and advanced to 74. Rock Island, Lake Shore and New York Central stock and scrip were liberally dealt in at a higher price. Among the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was the only feature, and advanced to 42¾, with increased activity. Express stocks dull but steady.

CLOSING PRICES

Canton 53; Cumberland 23¾; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 14¾; Mariposa 8; preferred 16¾; Atlantic Express 62½; Wells 26¾; American 37; United States 53; Pacific Mail 42¾; North New York Central 91¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 38; Harlem 127; do preferred 140; Hudson 124; Reading 94¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 88¾; Illinois Central, with no quotable change; Cleveland 91¾; Pittsburgh 91¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul 73¾; do preferred 86¾; Western Union 32¾; Fort Wayne 98; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 55¾; Chicago and Alton 145; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; St. Joseph, 13¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 77¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Crown Point 61¾; Quincy 24½; Copper Falls 7; Franklin 9; Hecla 76.

Sub-Treasury balances—Coin $27,400; currency $4,-520,367; general balance $84,674,336.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 14, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady, and fairly active at $3 50@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer; sales of No 1 at 84@86c; No 2 advanced 1c, and ranged at 78@87½c, closing steady and firm at 77c; this afternoon the market was active, and firmer at 77½@77½c, cash; 77¾@78c, seller February.

CORN—Dull and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 2 at 69½@72c; rejected at 66c; no grade sold; closing at 70½@70¾c; No 2 was nominally 69@70c.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales of No 2 at 39¼@39½c, closing at 39½c.

RYE—Inactive and nominal at 85@86c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull. No 2 nominal at 89@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; sales of 1,000 barrels at 30@30 50 for mess, closing at 30c bid; small sales at $29@29 50 for prime. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; short ribs 16c; clear sides 16½c. Lard dull and lower; sales of 1,000 tierces at 15½@15¾c; closing at 15½c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

LATEST—5 P. M.—The flour market closed lower. Wheat very unsettled; sales of 10,000 bushels at 77½@78c for winter red and amber western; $1 02@1 03 for spring; No 1 spring grey, nominal; No 2 spring, 97c@$1 00. Oats heavy at 39@39½c for western. Corn nominally 68c for new; 70c for old. Pork dull at $29 50@29 75 for mess. Lard dull at 15½@15¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 13½c; sides 15½@15¾c. Whisky dull at 91c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 14—Cotton steady; sales of 3,000 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 53,000 bbls; firmer and fairly active; sales 8,800 bbls at $4 60@4 75 for superfine state and western; $5@5 25 for extra western; $5 05@5 25 for white wheat extra ₱ bbl; $5 10@5 25 for extra state; $5 80@6 for extra, western; $5 05@5 25 for white wheat extra ₱ bbl; $5 10@5 25 for Genesee; $5 25@5 75 for round hoop Ohio; $5 25@5 75 for fancy do; $5 75@6 25 for choice do. Rye flour dull and heavy. Corn meal quiet and steady; $2 25@3 40 for Jersey; $3 40@3 45 for Brandywine. Wheat—receipts 12,000 bushels; heavy and 2c lower; sales of 80,000 bushels at $1 20@1 21 for No 3 spring; $1 21@1 22 for No 2 do; $1 22@1 23 for No 1 do in store; 1 25@1 25½ for choice red and amber winter; $1 25@1 26 for No 2 for retail lots do; $1 40 for amber Tennessee; $1 50 for choice white state. Rye dull and lower; sales 500 bush state at $1 00. Barley dull. Receipts of corn 88,000 bushels; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 50,000 bush at 80@85c for new mixed western; $1 04@1 06 for old do; the latter an extreme; 92c for strictly prime southern; 98c for new yellow Pennsylvania; $1 01@1 06 for old do; the latter an extreme; 92c for choice white; 90c for mixed Jersey. Oats—receipts 62,000 bushels; 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush at 50@57c, small lots 58@59c; crude firm at 55@57c, small lots 58@59c; crude firm at 50@55c ₱ bush.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 14—Flour dull. No 1 white Michigan $1 12; amber $1 08; No 2 red $1. Corn quiet. No 1 66c. No 2 do 70c; new 70c; no grade. Oats dull; No 1 48c. Dressed hogs unchanged at 10@11c. Clover seed unchanged at $5 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 14—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat weak at 81½c for No 1, and 76½c for No 2. Corn entirely nominal. Oats steady at 40c for No. 2. Rye steady at 70c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs weak at $10 50@10 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton firmer and unchanged. Flour active; extra family $5@5 12. Wheat in good demand; No 2 red 90@95c; prime new on arrival. Oats 60@65c. Rye 90c. Tobacco unchanged; sales 25 hhds logs at 6@6½c; leaf 9@12½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16½c. Bulk shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams 20c. Lard 17c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 14.—Wheat—No 1 white a shade firmer at 85 6836; extra $1 14. Oats higher; No 1 State 50c. Dressed hogs heavy at $11@11 25.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 14.—Cotton active; low mid dling 22¾c; good ordinary 21½c. Flour—best family $6 10; white, Corn 90@97½c, loose; $1 00 sacked and delivered. Oats 75c. Rye $1 00. Barley $1 25. Bacon clear sides 17c, shoulders 13½c, hams 17½c, prime city cured 18@19c; sugar cured 20@21c. Lard—tierces 15½c; clear 16½c, choice 15c, shoulders 12c. Rump pork $25 00. Lard 17½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Mess pork quiet at $29 50@30 00. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c, shoulders 13¾@14c; hams 20c. Lard quiet at 17½@18c. Whisky firm at $1 00@1 01; small sales.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Petroleum in limited demand; crude 15c; refined 30½c. Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork $28@29. Lard 16¼c. Whisky lower, wood $1 01; iron $1 00.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA No. 2—Mark & co. 4 hhds bacon, 10 sks lard, 4 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, 3 bbls and 1 box tobacco, 1 bx dndse; Samuel Sweeney, 1 do do, 1 do eggs, 1 tub do; W H Graff & co, 4 bbls eggs, 1 bx do, 1 bbl butter, 6 do do apples, 1 do do peaches, 1 do apple butter, 2 bbls poultry; W C Armstrong, 80 sacks shelled corn, 6 bbls beans, 1 do eggs, 30 sks corn; John Hill, butter; J A Graff, 1 bbl of apples, 1 sk do, 1 bx butter, 1 firkin do, 1 keg do, 1 do lard, 1 bbl do, 24 bbls dried fruit, 10 do flour; Leight, Malood & co, 3 bbls tallow, 15 sks do, 1 bbl do, 1 do lard, 1 do soap, 2 kgs butter, 2 do lard and eggs; J & W Farley, 2 sks grain; Fred Mayer, 1 bbl cider, T C Hawkins, 1 do do; W A Woodward, 1 bbl mineral; McBane & Auger, 130 sks car corn; Campbell & Conlisk, 150 sks car corn, 2 coils rope, 4 bbls and 1 sack apple butter; Atwood & Lee, 7 pkgs cigars; Jos Zimmerman, 5 pkgs cigars; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 kegs washers; McCullough, Smith C'co, 2 bbls apples.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER KATE PUTNAM.—For Parkersburg, B & O R R, 34 bxs tobacco, 50 bbls flour; Shoenberger & Fisher, 78 empty oil bbls. For Wheeling—Benwood Iron Works, 1 set scrap iron; Atwood & Co, 3 dozen chairs; Bailey, Woodward & co, 4 bbls sugar 12 bbls molasses; Lemon Bair 25 bbls flour; Wm Brown, 3 bdls sacks; R F French & sons, 4 pkgs furniture; G W Frazighem & co, 18 bbls whisky; Fred Sarl, 10 bbls whisky; Mark & Levis, 2 bales tow; Neil & Elington, 12 sacks tobacco; J C Orr & co, 20 bbls flour; Hartman & Snider, 83 pkgs furniture, 12 doz chairs; E E Steed, 2 stoves crocks; R J Smith, 50 bbls flour; A Turner, 82 bbls flour; Henry Vass, 1 hhd tobacco. For Steubenville—C E Lenahan, 2 cook stoves; M D Seeger, 3 bxs medicines; Thos Johnson, 2 bxs do; W K Bergen, 7 bxs do; Liverpool, Sheppard & Moler, 5 pkgs mdse. For Pittsburgh—Arbuckles & co, 121 bbls molasses, 20 barrels dried peaches; Charles & co, 250 barrels flour; Coleman & Rahm, 3 broken springs; Lewis & Baily, 2 pair do; Fred Sarl, 10 bbls whisky; Wm M Gormley, 3 bbls sugar; O L Goehring, 47 bbls molasses, 26 bbls sugar; Jas Henderson & Sander, 83 pkgs furniture, 12 doz chairs; E E Steed, 2 stoves crocks; R J Smith, 50 bbls flour; A Turner, 82 bbls flour; Henry Vass, 1 hhd tobacco. For Steubenville—C E Lenahan, 2 cook stoves; M D Seeger, 3 bxs medicines; Thos Johnson, 2 bxs do; W K Bergen, 7 bxs do; Liverpool, Sheppard & Moler, 5 pkgs mdse. For Pittsburgh—Arbuckles & co, 121 bbls molasses, 20 barrels dried peaches; Charles & co, 250 barrels flour; Coleman & Rahm, 3 broken springs; Lewis & Baily, 2 pair do; Fred Sarl, 10 bbls whisky; Wm M Gormley, 3 bbls sugar; O L Goehring, 47 bbls molasses, 26 bbls sugar; Jas Henderson & Co, 7 bbls salts, 3 bbls tree; Thos Colin, 170 bbls fire clay; E Heazelton, 12 cod tobacco; Johnston & Colvin, 87 bbls flour; Henry Vass, 1 hhd tobacco; Kennedy, Childs & co, 30 bbls sugar, 10 cod tobacco; Kennedy, Childs & co, 30 bbls sugar; George A Kelley, 23 boxes medicines; R Knox & Sons, 30 bbls flour; Lippincott & Bakewell, 35 bxs axes; Page, Zellers & Dull, 25 bbls crude clay; Hancock & Bro, 50 bbls cement; R E Sellers & co, 17 boxes medicines; Schoonmaker & Langenheim, 795 sacks feed; Capt J L Rhoades, 25 sks feed; Murphy & co, 9 bbls flax seed; Watt, Lang & co, 25 bbls vinegar.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 14

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL to a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

If you want your roof repaired with either tin, iron, gravel, cement or felt, go to Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 851 Penn street, they will do it promptly.

BEING PAVED.—Street Commissioner Hunter has commenced the paving of that portion of Diamond alley between the Diamond market and Fourth street. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

LOST BOY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of a runaway lad, which will be found in another column. The parents of the boy are in great distress, and will be thankful for any information concerning his whereabouts.

CORRECTION.—Yesterday, in referring to the excellent qualities of Duryea's satin gloss starch, we called attention to the fact that a firm on Second avenue were agents for the Glen Cove Starch Company. Such is not the case. The above named starch can be had at all grocers and druggists in this city.

ON THE WING.—John Blasey, aged three years and four months, wandered away from his home, No. 82 West street, Allegheny, yesterday morning about nine o'clock, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His parents would be glad to learn of information concerning him.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the annual election held yesterday, the following persons were elected to serve as Directors of the Fourth National Bank for the ensuing year: Thomas Donnelly, D. H. Torrey, Thomas Smith, John S. Willock, N. J. Bigley, Alex. Patterson, James M. Bailey, W. W. Mcgregor, John Mellon.

BANNER BAKING POWDER CARD.—I desire to inform the one hundred and twenty grocers in Pittsburgh and vicinity who are now retailing the Banner Baking Powder that by calling at my store they can procure a sufficient stock per car. Also, that all orders on my books that are unfilled will be delivered without delay from this date, and having increased my facilities for manufacturing, in future the supply will be kept fully up to the demand. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. Whitmer Snively, physician of the Health office, reports one hundred and twenty-four deaths in the city during the week ending January 8th, of which eleven were adults and thirteen children. The diseases are stated as follows: Accident, 2; casualty, 1; old age, 1; apoplexy, 1; debility, 3; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; croup, 1; pneumonia, 13; whooping cough, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; gastric fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlatina, 1; meningitis, 1; tuberculosis, 4; still born, 2. Of the above there were 5 under 1 year, 3 from 1 to 2, 4 from 2 to 5, 1 from 5 to 10, 1 from 15 to 20, 2 from 20 to 30, 3 from 30 to 40, 2 from 40 to 50, 1 from 50 to 60, 1 from 60 to 70, 1 from 70 to 80. There were 11 males and 13 females—total 24.

Bargains in Pianos and Melodeons.

Mellor & Hoene have now on hand a very large assortment of excellent second hand pianos and melodeons, which they are willing to sell at very low prices, and on the most accommodating terms. Many of these instruments are nearly new and in splendid order, and will last for years, and be just the thing for learning on. Mellor & Hoene will also rent them, and make arrangements with the person to let the rent go towards the purchase of it, and will also agree to take it back at some future time, in part payment for a new instrument. Certainly no one should be without a piano or organ when such terms are offered. Remember the place, Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

The New Administration.

Major A. P. Callow, as will be observed by referring to the proceedings of Councils, was yesterday inaugurated Mayor of Allegheny city, for a term of two years. He immediately assumed the duties of the office and his friends waited upon him in a body and tendered him their hearty congratulations. The appointments by the new administration will not be announced until they shall have been approved by the Police Committee, which Committee will be appointed in the beginning of next week. In the meantime the old officers continue on duty in his remarks to Council, Mr. Callow stated that he would endeavor to discharge his duties to the best of his ability, and asked the aid and co-operation of every good citizen, which, if granted him, will tend largely to the peace and well being of the city.

The Mifflin Township Poisoning Case.

Mr. Sill, of the firm of Sill & Riggs, druggists, of Mifflin township, in [illegible] ... and were labelled alike." Mr. Sill says some persons have construed this to mean that each bottle was labeled "opium," while the witness only meant to say that the labels were similar in style. This strikes us as a very unnecessary explanation, as the witness, in the next breath, stated that he "mistook the one for the other." The language is fairly construed, conveys the idea that one bottle was labeled "opium," and the other "rhubarb," but that both were alike in style, and Mr. Steel mistook the one for the other. If this explanation make the matter plainer, however, Mr. Sill is entitled to it.

Allegheny City Offices.

As will be seen by the proceeding of the Allegheny Councils yesterday, a meeting will be held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing city officers for the ensuing year. Caucuses will be held on Monday evening preceding the election, when nominations will be made for the following offices: Controller; treasurer; city engineer; city solicitor; street commissioner; superintendent of water works; clerk of markets; weighmaster at diamond scales; weighmaster at Second ward scales; wharfmaster, eastern district; wharfmaster, western district; chief engineer of fire department; salt inspector; measurer of wood and bark; clerk of committees, assessor of city taxes; assessor of water rents; board measurers, First ward, Second ward, Third ward, Fourth ward, Fifth ward, Sixth ward, Seventh ward, Eighth ward; official paper in the English language; official paper in the German language; janitor of city hall; superintendent of fire alarm telegraph. For the more important offices there will be little or no opposition, the present incumbents being the only candidates. A contest will be made for some of the minor offices, but the caucus from present appearances will be a very quiet one.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 11, 1870:

Aug. Foltz to Eliza Krahenbuhl; November 30, 1869; 20 by 66 feet on East street, Allegheny $1,150
John D. Nicholas to John S. Hespenheide; January 12, 1870; 5 acres in Reserve township $10,000
John C. Sweetwyer to Erastus Johnston; January 13, 1870; 25 by 180 feet on Ross street, Nineteenth ward $700
Louis Bolon to Jacob Weisenstein; January 5, 1870; lots 13, 14 and 15 in Patterson's plan, Fifteenth ward $600
George W. Fox and others to H. Hirsh; December 28, 1869; 20 by 90 feet on Federal street, Allegheny $5,000
Michael Martin to John Zenkel; September 15, 1869; 20 by 90 feet on Center street, Sixteenth ward $700
George Findley to John G. Young; January 10, 1870; 50 by 120 feet on Spring street, Twenty-first ward $682
O. Wharton to Daniel F. Smith; November 13, 1869; 20 by 120 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham $120
Wm. Bailey and others to Campbell B. Herron; June 16, 1869; 34 acres and 16 perches of coal in East Deer township $1,901
John Linton to R. R. Richards; March 25, 1870; 17 by 67 feet on Hamilton street, Allegheny $1,615
Wm. Ewart to David Ewart; December 29, 1869; 106 acres in Marshall township $1,000
David Ewart to Geo. W. Warren; January 10, 1870; 106 acres in Marshall township $5,000
Wm. M Lyon to Wm. Nelson; November 16, 1869; 17 16' by 70 feet on Market street, Pittsburgh $7,000

Pittsburgh in Connection with the Census of 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our citizens are on the *qui vive* as to the population of our newly consolidated city, which next summer will be disclosed in the taking of the census. We are indulging the agreeable expectation of rolling up the figures to 100,000—about double what it was in 1860. But to attain this desirable result there are some things to be considered, as exerting much influence in the increase of our numbers. In the organization of our largely extended city there are many public improvements required, involving the expenditure of much money. This outlay, if reasonably incurred, would not be objectionable or hurtful to the general prosperity; but when in addition to a prudent management of our fiscal affairs, the extravagant schemes of interested persons are permitted to swell our annual expenses, inflicted in the shape of business, land and personal taxation to a most unparalleled extent, then the evil becomes patent to all eyes and productive of disaster to our citizen.

The consequences of *high taxes* are *heavy rents*. Our landlords are unwilling alone to bear the burden of inordinate taxation, without imposing a share thereof upon their tenants. Perhaps there are few cities, Idealist with Pittsburgh, where rents have been so insupportably high as in our city. While it is acknowledged that *in part* the conduct of our owners of rented warehouses and other public buildings, is justified by the accumulated taxation of city consolidation—it must, in all candor, be stated that under *this species* far too heavy additions have been made to the rental in our city.

It is to be hoped that the true interests of Pittsburgh will be regarded in the future disbursements of the municipal fund—and that Rings and Jobbers shall not influence the future action of the authorities in a wrong direction. The people confide in the sound sense of their new Councils, and feel assured that a rigid and prudent watchfulness over the important interests entrusted to them.

With such expectations as to the future, we anticipate a reduction in the burdens imposed in the construction of public buildings and works, streets and sewers, in which Rings exult and fatten, and some more judicious economy in our system of public schools—and *this sentence of landlords for exacting larger rents* will be removed—and they will be left without any excuse to the restriction of reasonable rents.

If our landlords will only consider the common prosperity, they will come to a unanimous concession to approximate the rents demanded to the ability of their tenants to discharge—and not pursue a course fraught with the most blighting effects upon the industry and business of the entire community, and carrying depopulation and desolation throughout our borders. Let them, in the enlightened spirit of patriotism and public enterprise and liberality, contribute their share to the future growth and prosperity of our thriving city.

A FRIEND OF PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Organization of the New Councils.

Inauguration of Mayor Callow—List of Members, &c., &c.

Joint Session.

In accordance with the provisions of the city charter, the members elect and holding over of the Select Council, and the members elect of Common Council of Allegheny, met in joint session in the Select Council chamber, at ten o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, for the purpose of effecting an organization, inaugurating the Mayor elect, &c.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON was called to the chair on motion Mr. A. HANNA, and Messrs. Geo. D. Riddle and J. E. B. Dalzell elected Secretaries.

The list of members elect of the Common Council were then called over, and as there were no contested seats the President stated there would be no necessity for reading the returns.

On motion of Mr. HANNA the reading of the returns was dispensed with.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

The list of Common Councilmen was again called, when the members indicated below answered to their names, and the oath of office was administered by Alderman Guyan M. Irwin, of the Sixth ward.

Following is the list:

FIRST WARD—Alexander Hanna, Wm. P. Hunker.

SECOND WARD—Alfred Slack, Jos. Ashworth, Robert Taggart.

THIRD WARD.—Samuel Hastings, N. Voegtley, Conley F. Conley, Thomas Brown.

FOURTH WARD.—Hugh McNeill, David Gilmore, J. S. Dalzell, Louis Moul.

FIFTH WARD.—S. S. D. Thompson, James Gilliland.

SIXTH WARD.—H. Warner, Wm. Rowbotom.

SEVENTH WARD.—Simon Brahm, Adam Herbenroether.

EIGHTH WARD.—Samuel Reynolds, Gotlieb Seidle.

All the members were present except Messrs. Geo. F. Conley, Louis Moul and Samuel Reynolds.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SELECT COUNCIL.

The list of Select Councilmen was then called over, and is as follows:

First ward—O. O. Phillips, *H. M. Long.

Second ward—Geo. D. Riddle, *James W. Hall.

Third ward—James McBrier, *John Huckenstein.

Fourth ward—J. C. Patterson, *John Megraw.

Fifth ward—George Reiter, *Alex. Patterson.

Sixth ward—Fred. Gwinner, *L. Peterson.

Seventh ward—Gotlieb Wettach, *Adam Reinemun.

Eighth ward—James Callery, *Geo. Moul.

Those marked with a * are the newly elected members. They were all present with the exception of Mr. HALL.

Alderman Irwin then administered the oath of office to the Councilmen.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR.

Mr. MCNEILL moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Director of the Poor elect, and inform them that the Councils were prepared to receive them.

The motion was carried, and Mr. McBRIER constituted the members of Council for the honor of a re-election, and requested their continued forbearance and cooperation in the discharge of the duties of the position. He had nothing special relating to the city to urge upon the new Councils, but took occasion to congratulate the members upon the favorable financial condition of the city, and expressed the belief that the same care in the management of the municipal government would continue during the year. He also referred to the matter of "municipal jobs," and congratulated the members that no charges had been made against this body. He again returned his thanks to the Council for their continued mark of approval, and announced that the next business in order would be the election of Clerk.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Mr. J. R. Oxley was re-nominated by Mr. J. C. Patterson, and there being no opposition, was elected by acclamation.

MESSAGE ANNOUNCED.

On motion of Mr. J.C. Patterson, the rules governing the old Council were adopted for the ensuing year.

ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY.

Council then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening in joint session, for the purpose of electing city officers.

Organization of Common Council.

The members of Common Council assembled in the lr chamber after the adjournment of the joint session and on motion of Mr. HANNA, effected a temporary organization by calling Mr. HUGH MCNEILL, of the Fourth ward, to the chair, and appointing Mr. N. VOEGTLY, Secretary.

Messrs GEORGE F. COMLEY, of the Third ward; LOUIS MOUL, Fourth ward, and SAMUEL REYNOLDS, of the Eighth ward, who were absent at the joint session, were now [illegible] ... need that the next ... be the election of per-

PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALFRED SLACK, of the Second ward, was nominated by Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Guyan Warner, of the Sixth ward, was nominated by Mr. Gilliland, for President.

The election was then proceeded with, with the following result: Warner 11, Slack 10. Mr. Warner was declared elected.

The President elect briefly returned his thanks to the gentlemen for the honor conferred, and said he would as far as was in his power discharge his duties so as to meet the approbation of the Councils.

The organization of Select Council was now reported by the Clerk of that body, who was authorized to say they were ready for business.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Mr. Robert Dilworth was re-elected Clerk by acclamation.

Mr. G. Husselbaugh as Messenger, was also elected by acclamation.

Mr. HANNA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, January 18th, for the election of city officers for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

George McCombs, an old resident of East Liberty, was arrested on a charge of perjury in the execution of his office," on oath of Alderman Barker, before the Fifteenth ward. The prosecutor testified that he had tried a case and given judgment against the defendant, which caused angry words to pass between Hugh McNeill and G. Wettach as to the jurisdiction of the Mayor.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned with Mr. P. Callow, whom Mr. McNeill introduced as the Mayor elect.

Alderman Irwin, of the Second Ward, administered the oath of office to the Mayor, after which Mr. Callow made a few remarks. He stated that he would endeavor, to the best of his ability, to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city, and trust that end would ask the co-operation of all good citizens.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Col. George Gerst, Director of the Poor, was then introduced, and took the oath of office as administered by Alderman Irwin.

The business of Councils having been finished, an adjournment took place, the members of Common Council retiring to their chamber.

Organization of select Council.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON called this branch to order, and announced the first business to be the election of a President.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. M. LONG, of the First Ward, moved the re-election by acclamation of Mr. James McBrier. The motion was carried, and Mr. McBrier conducted to the chair.

Mr. McBRIER thanked